AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please add the following paragraph after paragraph [0016]:

[0016.1] Fig. 4g is a circuit diagram according to another embodiment of the circuits of Figs. 4c-4f.

Please replace paragraph [0017] with the following amended paragraph:

[0017] Fig. 4h [[4g]] is a perspective view with a cutaway of a sensor for cooperating with the virtual stethoscope instrument.

Please replace paragraph [0062] with the following amended paragraph:

[0062] Referring to Fig. 4h [[4g]], at least one sensor 30j is placed at an anatomical location on the simulator 14 where specific heart, lung (including airway), Korotkoff, or other sounds are normally heard. The sensor 30j provides at least one signal which is identified by the acquisition circuit 368 (Figs. 4c and 4d) of the stethoscope 12j, thereby directing the sound circuit 370 (Fig. 4e) to play a sound to the user appropriate for the anatomical location of the sensor on the simulator 14. It is understood that the sound circuit 370 (Fig. 4e) has a stored library of body sounds corresponding to the location of the selected sensor 30j, and that the sensor 30j represents any number of similar sensors.

Please replace paragraph [0065] with the following amended paragraph:

[0065] In operation, referring to Figs. 4b and 4h [[4g]], the transmitter 406 may actively broadcast the frequencies, but preferably the transmitter is passive, that is, only activated when interrogated by the acquisition coil 376 in the stethoscope bell 356. In this preferred embodiment, the acquisition coil 376 delivers a carrier signal, such as a 125 kHz excitation frequency, which is received by the transmitter 406 when the bell 356 is brought within a predetermined proximity, or acquisition distance, of the transmitter. The acquisition distance of

the bell 356, and therefore the acquisition coil 376, to the transmitter 406 is determined by the strength to noise (S/N) ratio of the carrier signal. Thus, adjustment of the S/N ratio of the carrier signal provides a means for controlling the precision with which the user must place the stethoscope bell 356 in relation to the anatomical location of the sensor 30j, and therefore the transmitter 406. Precise placement of the bell 356 on the simulator 14 by the user is rewarded with feedback, in the form of an appropriate body sound. Normally, the S/N ratio is set to require that the bell 356 be brought within approximately one-half to two centimeters of the transmitter 406 of the sensor 30j.